

New York, July 29.—The laying of the Atlantic cable is a perfect success; the following despatch has just been received:—
HEART'S CONTENT, July 28.—We arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, all well. Thank God, the cable has been laid and is in perfect working order.

CYRUS W. FIELD.
SECOND DISPATCH.
HEART'S CONTENT, July 28.—We are in telegraphic communication with Ireland; the cable is in perfect working order. England and America are again united by telegraph. The cable is in perfect order. We have been receiving and sending messages through the whole cable since the splice on the 13th inst., off Canada.

HEART'S CONTENT, Friday, July 27.—A. M.—The Great Eastern has just anchored opposite the telegraph office. The cable was spliced two hours since, on the Midway, and will be here in three or four hours. The whole distance run is 1,689 nautical miles—scarcely paid out, 1,894 miles—black little less than twelve per cent. of the absolute distance.

C. W. Field says the weather was rough, with rain squalls and fogs nearly all the time. The signals never failed, but were perfect all the time. He sent a telegram to London, a day or two since, and got a reply in eight minutes. Mr. Field says there have been riots in London, on account of the refusal of the Government to allow reform meetings in the park. A daily newspaper has been published on the Great Eastern.

ASPIRANT, July 28.—The London Times, of the 26th, says of the telegraph: "It is a great work—the glory of the age and nations, and they who have achieved it, deserve to be honored as benefactors of their race."

A treaty of peace has been signed between Austria and Prussia. A previous telegram says that a five days' armistice between Austria and Prussia commenced at noon on the 23d. There was more fighting on the 22d, the Austrians claiming a victory.

Later from Europe.
HALIFAX, July 30.—The steamship China, which sailed from Queenstown on the 23d, has arrived. Cotton 4d. 3/4d. higher on Saturday. Sales 20,000 bales. Middling uplands about 14 1/4d. higher. Breadstuffs inactive. Provisions flat. Consols 88 1/2d. Five-twenty 70 1/2d.

The China's news about the armistice has been anticipated by the cable. Liverpool, July 21.—The announcement that Austria had accepted the proposals for the suspension of hostilities caused great buoyancy in all markets. The prevailing opinion, especially among the Germans, being that peace is almost certain to be concluded, and consequently there will be no resumption of hostilities. The Italian answer had not yet been received, but there were no reports of further fighting.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—In the great naval fight off Lissa, the Italian iron-clad Redibattalia was sunk by a collision at the commencement of the battle. An iron-clad boat blew up, with all on board, amid cries of "Long live the King of Italy!" from the crew. Italian accounts state that the Austrian squadron retired after one man-of-war and two steamers had been sunk. A Vienna despatch says that the Italian fleet were driven back and were being pursued by the Austrians, in the direction of Otranto.

It is asserted from Paris that Austria has decided to retire from the German Confederation. The Paris Bourse was excited—quotations 69.52. The Observer states that Parliament will be required, at almost the last moment of the session, to give its concurrence to the Confederation of the North all the provisions, including the plan for the maintenance of the Grand Trunk Railway.

News Items.
New York, July 30.—The World reports the sailing, on Thursday last, of a steamer for Matamoros, with a large quantity of arms and ammunition, including twelve pieces of light artillery, for Juarez's army. Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace and Brig. Gen. Stevens, recently of the Union army, were passengers.

New York, July 30.—Havana dates of the 19th state that the Empress of Mexico arrived there on the 17th, on her way to Europe. She was received with the honors of royalty. The Mexican news represents the affairs of the empire daily growing more critical. The fall of Matamoros caused great dismay.

New York, July 30.—The deaths last week were about 750—decrease of over 600 from the previous week. Ninety-one cholera deaths on Saturday and Sunday in New York and Brooklyn.

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, July 28.—Representative Rogers yesterday made a minority report from the Judiciary Committee, showing the perjury and utter worthlessness of the alleged guilt of Davis and others in Lincoln's assassination.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Congratulatory despatches have passed between the Queen of England and the President of the United States on the completion of the Atlantic cable.

Market Reports.
MOBILE, July 28.—Sales of cotton to-day 450 bales—middling 31 1/2c. Market unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—Cotton firmer, with sales of 1,850 bales—low middling 32 1/4c. Bank sterling 64. Gold 48. New York exchange 1/2 discount.

New York, July 30.—Cotton higher, but as the European news is not fully developed, we quote 36 1/2c. Flour dull. Wheat drooping. Pork dull and heavy. Sterling dull at 89. Sugar 19 1/2c. Corn 37 1/2c. Oats 30 1/2c. Hides 100. Lard 10 1/2c. Heavy and nominal. Pork firm, at \$31.50.

The conservative Republicans of New York are to hold a State Convention at Saratoga Springs on the 9th prox., for the appointment of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and for the organization of an Administration party in that State.

The people of this State will be called on to vote on the ratification or rejection of the amended Constitution on the days designated in the notice at the head of our editorial columns, and as the time is rapidly approaching, to enable our readers to form a correct idea of this instrument in comparison with the old or present Constitution, we give the changes proposed by the Convention, as grouped by a correspondent of the Petersburg Index. They are as follows.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor is created.

No member of the General Assembly can be elected to any office during his term.

Magistrates are to be elected by the people, once in every six years, by districts. Two magistrates are allowed to every 1,000 inhabitants; an additional number to shire and incorporated towns.

Petty misdemeanors may be tried before a single magistrate out of court. Police courts and courts in incorporated towns may be established.

Every man elected to the office of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and to the General Assembly, must take an oath that he is constitutionally qualified.

The basis of representation has been changed in the House of Commons from the Federal basis to the white basis alone.

The Governor must be thirty years of age, twenty years a citizen, five years a resident immediately before the day of election, and must possess land in fee to the value of \$2,000. The Lieutenant-Governor the same.

These qualifications are not all changes, nor are they qualifications for Senate and House of Commons, but modifications simply.

A Senator must be twenty-five years of age, five years a continued resident before the day of election, and must possess land in fee to the value of \$500, or a freehold to the value of \$1,000.

A continuer must be twenty-one, and possess real estate to the value of \$300.

Finally, all officials must be white men and citizens.

A person having one-sixteenth of negro blood or more is a negro, or at least not a white man. A person having less than one-sixteenth negro blood is a white man in the constitutional sense.

Negroes only are excluded on account of color. A taxed Indian is eligible to any office in North Carolina.—Wilmington Dispatch.

Miscellaneous.
Yesterday morning, the case of Sergeant Peter W. Cary, of Company G, Second Battalion United States Infantry, recently arraigned on the charge of marrying in this city a mulatto woman, named Henrietta Johnson, was again called up before the Mayor. It will be remembered that the investigation, begun on Saturday last, was adjourned over in order to allow time to receive legal information of the previous marriages of the accused at the North—It having been alleged that he already has two wives, one in Massachusetts and another in Maine, (his native place.) Of the witnesses present, only one of them (Sergeant-Major John W. Coleman) had anything to say.

The prisoner was called to the stand, when Recorder Regnault, who was requested to sit on the case, as he had heard the first of it, inquired whether the documents, to prove a case of bigamy, had been received from the North.

Sergeant Coleman replied that steps had been taken to obtain the affidavits of the prisoner's previous marriage, but time had not yet elapsed for them to be received.

The Recorder replied that the presentation of affidavits was not sufficient to prove a case of bigamy. It was necessary to produce witnesses who were present at the marriage. He, however, thought that, as it was doubtful whether the necessary evidence to make out a case of bigamy (which could be investigated as well at the North as in Richmond) could be obtained without a vast deal of trouble, that charge might for the present be deferred. The prisoner had been guilty of outraging the law of Virginia by marrying a negro woman, and was consequently amenable to trial upon that offense. He should, therefore, remand Cary for indictment by the grand jury of the Hastings Court.

Succeeding the decision in the case, Sergeant Coleman inquired whether the intermarriage of negroes with whites was not legalized by the terms of the civil rights bill, recently passed by Congress? Whereupon the Recorder replied that the Commonwealth of Virginia had her laws on the subject, and as long as they remained intact, he could not conceive that the Federal laws had any bearing upon the matter. Subsequently, Mayor Mayo stepped forward, and read from the Code of Virginia the act with reference to bigamy, setting forth the kind of evidence necessary to make out a plea of that character. This was his only object, he said, in reading the law.

Cary was then committed to jail in default of security, to await an indictment.—Richmond Times, 28th.

A new-fangled machine at Montgomery, Ala., turns out 25,000 bricks per day.

Intelligencer, of the 29th, says: With but one-half of the country, the prestige of the Union cannot be maintained. The continued alienation of the staple-producing States, and their subjection to arbitrary power and plunder, begin to shake confidence in the stability of the Government. The next Congress, and indeed the action of the present Congress at the next session, may involve the country more deeply than ever in the danger of a dissolution of the Federal Government. Rebel arms could not effect that object, but radical usurpation may do it.

But it is to the next Presidential election that men look with alarm and distrust. Already we find that prudent and considerate men, who are not office-holders, non-participants in the public plunder, which is one of the chief bonds that hold together the radical Congress party, are becoming shy of Government securities, except for temporary purposes, and are investing their money in real property, which may survive the shock of the public credit, and the failure of the Government promises to pay.

A collision at some time, either before or soon after the Presidential election, between the Congress faction and the conservative power of the people, may be and is apprehended. The radical Congress cannot much longer refuse, without hazard to the public credit, to recognize the loyal States of the South and the loyal men whom they elect as their representatives. There are many ways in which difficulties might arise which would render legislation uncertain, and even stop the wheels of the Government entirely, if, indeed, the people are to tolerate and support this usurping and tyrannical Congress and their measures.

THE SOUTHERN UNIONIST CONVENTION.—ENDORSE THE CALL.—The following papers, South, have endorsed the call of the Southern Unionist: The New Nation, Richmond, Va.; The Nationalist, Mobile, Ala.; The Loyal Georgian, Augusta, Ga.; The Press, St. Louis, Mo.; The Bulletin, Galveston, Texas; and letters have been received from prominent citizens stating that delegations will be sent from South Carolina, Florida and Alabama, in nearly every district, and that all the important towns or cities will send full delegations.—Special to the New York Tribune.

The delegation from Georgia has already arrived at Washington, consisting of Chaplain (?) French and Lawyer (?) Bryant. Both of them having swindled and robbed the poor freedmen until "there are no more feathers to pluck," have gone North to try the "persecuted loyalist" dodge. "Charles" will overhaul his scrap-book, and radical tears will flow in torrents, as the twin "Aminidab Slocks" rehearse their woes, sorrows and persecutions among the rebels. Viva la humbug.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.—The correspondent of the New York Commercial writes from Philadelphia: "The Convention to be held here in August, under the direction of Messrs. Doolittle & Co., is regarded with great disfavor here. The returning soldiers and fire companies freely and openly declare that they intend to break up the gathering, and a movement looking to that end is now said to be on foot. There are a large number of invalid and convalescent soldiers still about the hospitals here who affiliate to a considerable extent with the firemen, and assert that they can prevent the holding of any such meeting, especially as public sentiment is against it. Any violence, however, will of course be summarily headed off and punished. Extensive preparations are being made to tender a warm greeting and welcome to those attending the Southern Union Convention which meets in September."

NEW CRUSADE.—Wendell Phillips calls on the clergy of the North to preach up another crusade against the South. We should think, says the Richmond Enquirer, these men had sufficiently humbled their calling already to be excused from further profaning it. It is told of the late Brazil Gordon, of Falmouth, for many years a large wheat buyer, that he once received a load of grain from an up-country farmer, with a letter stating that the writer had sent him "a load of wheat a little touched with rye." After examining it, Mr. Gordon wrote in reply, that he had received "a load of rye a little touched with wheat." The Northern clergy commenced proclaiming to their hearers, religion, a little touched with politics, until they have ended by preaching politics a little touched with religion—and only a little touched with it. Phillips, who knows them, calls upon them as if they were so many campaign stump-speakers.

A GOOD SIGN.—The German population of Pennsylvania are represented as a unit for Clymer, the New York Germans having urged an abandonment by their countrymen everywhere of the fanatical Republicans. The effects of the excise law are felt. Whatever doubts have been heretofore felt to the contrary, it is certain that the campaign in Pennsylvania looks decidedly better for the Democrats than their opponents.

Intelligencer, in its "Notes from the Capitol," under date of the 26th, says: The message of the President, delivered to the House to-day, in response to the two resolutions in behalf of the Fenians, sent to him yesterday, has rather taken the wind out of the sails of the Congressional party. The resolutions were simply intended as a bid for Irish votes, by manifesting an extraordinary interest in the fate of the recent Fenian raiders upon the border. It appears, from the response of the President, that the suddenly-awakened anxiety of Congress in reference to these unfortunate persons had long ago been anticipated by the Executive, and that the desired action in behalf of the Fenian prisoners in Canada, and the Fenians indicted in the United States Courts for a breach of the neutrality laws, had long since been taken, without awaiting for the growth of Congressional sympathy in their favor. This purely electioneering artifice has, therefore, not only failed in its design, but has served to bring to the attention of the Fenians, who are just now so assiduously courted by the Revolutionists, the fact that the President had promptly, and without suggestions from Congress or elsewhere, instituted proceedings for the relief and release of all the participants in the Fenian raid, who had been placed in arrest, on either side of the line.

SPECIMENS OF "UNADULTERATED PATRIOTISM."—The New York Post, speaking of the tariff bill, shows up the positions of some of the authors as follows:

There is Mr. Stevens—he demanded a higher duty on iron, whose object is to raise the price of that article; he is an iron master. There is Mr. Griswold, who demanded a heavier duty on railroad iron, which would, of course, increase the price of that commodity. Mr. Griswold is a manufacturer at Troy, in this State, of railroad iron. There is Mr. Morrill, who imposes higher duties on foreign marble; Mr. Morrill, we are told, is interested in marble quarries in Vermont. There is Mr. Dodge, of this city, of whom a correspondent wrote the other day:

"On motion of Mr. Dodge, ten per cent. ad valorem was added to the duty on iron wire. On motion of Mr. Dodge, the duty on crinoline wire was increased from seven to ten cents per pound. Is he the Mr. Dodge, of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., who are said to be largely interested (or some of the members of the firm are) in wire works in Connecticut and Massachusetts?"

These are only examples. They do not exhaust the list of members in the present Congress who seem to think that they are in Washington for the purpose of filling their own or their friends' pockets.

It is whispered in Washington, says the Nashville Gazette, that the President is about to publish to the world a lot of letters written to him while he was Governor of Tennessee. These letters will "show up" in no enviable light a number of distinguished men in the North who are just now opposing the policy of Mr. Johnson. Mr. Sumner has had a long private interview with the President, for the purpose, so says rumor, of dissuading him from making public these letters, for it is said that this radical Senator is deeply interested in not having them brought before the eyes of the public. The correspondent who gives the above gossip thinks that something more definite will come to light in the course of a week or two.

A STATE DINNER.—The guests.—At the dinner party given in Washington by Secretary Seward, Thursday evening, the following named guests were present:

Senator and Mrs. Patterson, Senator and Mrs. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Leftwich, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, Colonel and Mrs. Stokes, Major Seats, Colonel Cooper, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Randall, Attorney-General and Mrs. Stanbury, Senator Anthony, Major-General Ord, Governor Parsons, of Alabama; Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi; Mr. Bingham, of Ohio; Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Mr. Burleigh, of Dacotah.

How MR. DAVIS PASSES HIS TIME.—The latest news from Jefferson Davis is given in the correspondence of the New York Times: "By day, Mr. Davis is at entire liberty, under parole, within the limits of the fortress, and generally spends the most of his time in the apartment of his wife, who has had one of the casemates assigned to her. He is at liberty to receive any books or papers that anybody choose to send him, and in pursuing these and in conversations with his wife, and with the numerous visitors who are constantly calling upon him, he prevents time from hanging heavily upon his hands."

MERCHANTS' TAXES TO BE REFUNDED.—The House of Representatives, on Thursday, passed a bill providing that when the license tax upon wholesale dealers shall be imposed upon the basis of sales of the previous year, and it shall subsequently appear that the sales for which such license is imposed are not equal in amount to those of the previous year, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to refund the excessive amount of such license.

from Mobile, of the 19th, says: "T. J. Chandler, this morning, at daylight, fought a duel with L. Holcombe. At the second fire Chandler received a ball through the chest, living about twenty-five minutes. Holcombe was formerly a soldier in the Federal army, and Chandler in the rebel army. The difficulty originated in disputing whether Columbia, South Carolina, was burned by Gen. Sherman's order, or by orders of Confederate Generals."

A RADICAL YARN.—The Nashville Press and Times gives the following as part of the proceedings in Gallatin on the 4th of July: "The flag was not only torn down, but the blaspheming and sacrilegious Union haters actually tied one end of it to the tail of a cow and the other end of it to the tail of a dog, and then drove them pell-mell through the streets, while the sacred symbol of the country was dragged through the dirt and trodden under foot."

Of the losses by the recent terrible fire in Portland, the Press, of that city, says that the first estimates were too low. It now states that 1,800 houses were destroyed, and 3,000 families, embracing at least 12,000 persons, rendered homeless, whilst the value of the property destroyed may reach \$15,000,000. The amount of insurance, thus far ascertained, is \$5,000,000.

ELECTION AT ST. LOUIS.—On the 19th inst., an election was held at St. Louis for city auditor, which resulted in the choice of Mr. Peers, conservative, over Mr. Bowman, radical, and a very popular candidate, by a majority of 1,800 votes out of 5,000. The first ward, almost exclusively German, hitherto largely radical, went for the conservative candidate by eighty-five majority.

AMUSING.—Mr. Skinner, a member of the New Brunswick Parliament, has introduced a bill thus entitled: "A bill to establish conditions for the admission of the States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia, into the British North American Confederation; and for the organization of territorial governments for the other States of the American nation."

THE INSURANCE CONVENTION.—We are requested to contradict the statement, telegraphed over the country, that the National Convention of Fire Underwriters, recently in session in this city, passed a resolution advancing the rates of premium on insurance ten per cent. No such action was taken by the Convention.

A SAD CASE.—The Washington Union says: "When the United States troops first entered Tallahassee, Florida, they found one solitary rebel patient in the hospital. No one knows who he is, and he has forgotten his own identity. It is supposed that the explosion of a shell near his head paralyzed his speech and deprived him of reason."

Bombay is ruined, and all India heavily damaged, by the cessation of the war in America. The war poured a river of gold into India. Peace has dried up this river, and the commercial distress and bankruptcy are unparalleled. There is also a grievous famine in Bengal, accompanied with great suffering.

The captain of a French ship at Havre, from the coast of Africa, reports having been pursued by a serpent, sixty metres long, for two days.

The city authorities of Mobile have rejected the petition of Miss Augusta Evans for permission to erect a monument to the Confederate dead in Bienville Square.

Another bank is broken—the bank of the Erie Canal, near Little Falls. A check on navigation was, however, duly honored after the break was discovered.

UNION.—The following gentlemen have been appointed delegates to the Convention from Union District: Dr. John N. Herndon, B. H. Rice, I. G. McKissick and F. Seafie.

PENSACOLA.—The small pox is raging violently at Pensacola. Bishop Quinlan, with several priests and a number of Sisters of Charity, have gone over there from Mobile.

A man in Wisconsin, recently killed himself in an experiment to regain his lost youth by subjecting himself to intense heat. He was found cooked.

Col. W. C. Lankford, of Franklin County, N. C., has grown cabbages the present season which weigh fourteen pounds and five ounces.

William Young, who attempted to rob the National Bank at Atlanta, received twenty-eight lashes on his bare back, in that city.

"A stitch in time," &c. The Austrians are making 2,000 needle guns a day.

Bangor barbers shave on certain days of the week for the benefit of Portland.

It appears that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton is to be Lord Lytton and a peer.

Dana, one of the dead ducks, proposes to start a new paper in New York.

There is a scheme on foot in St. Louis to recruit men for the Liberal army in Mexico.

Fred. Douglass, who lives in Rochester, New York, reported an income of \$5,195 for 1865.

contains four battalions of 1,200 men each, making the regiment as strong as an American brigade.

George Francis Train, Esq., was elected at Omaha, on the 12th inst., to represent that Territory in the Philadelphia Convention.

The fire that has been raging on Long Island, New York, will destroy timber, it is said, to the amount of \$500,000.

Mr. Seward declared most emphatically a few days since, that the Mexican question would be satisfactorily settled in ninety days.

"Bull Run" Russell witnessed the battle of Sadowa from a higher tower, at a safe distance from the slaughter, and wrote his account there.

The present pension list of the United States, is about \$16,000,000 per annum.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON, JULY 30.
ARRIVED SATURDAY.
Schr. Jonas Sparks, Crowther, Baltimore.
ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Emily B. Souder, New York.
WENT TO SEA SATURDAY.
Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, New York.
Steamship Cambria, French, New York.
Br. schr. Alert, West Indies.

COLUMBIA WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT CORRECTED WEEKLY BY A. L. SOLOMON.

APPLES—Per bushel.	35
BAGGING—Gunny, per yard.	82
Dundee	30
BALE ROPE—Manilla, per lb.	25
N. Y. or West'n, pr lb.	25
BACON—Hams, per lb.	25
Sides	25
Shoulders	21
BUTTER—Northern, per lb.	25
Country	25
BRICKS—Per 1,000.	7 00
COTTON YARN—Per bunch.	2 50
COTTON—Ordinary, per lb.	24
Middling	30
CANDLES—Sperm, per lb.	30
Adamantine	25
Tallow	25
COFFEE—Rio, per lb.	35
Sancti	45
Java	50
CHEESE—English Dairy, per lb.	35
Skimmed	25
CORN—Per bushel	1 90
FLOUR—super, per bbl.	12 00
Extra Family	18 00
HAY—Northern, per cwt.	2 00
Eastern	2 50
HIDES—Dry, per lb.	15
Green	8
LARD—Per lb.	25
LUMBER—Boards, per 100 ft.	2 50
Scantling	
Shingles, per 1,000	
LIME—Per bbl.	
MOLASSES—Cuba, per gallon.	75
New Orleans	1 25
Sugar House	1 25
NAILS—Per	
ONIONS—Per bushel.	1 00
OIL—Kerosene, per gallon.	1 00
Terebene	
Sperm	
PEAS—Per bushel.	2 00
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel.	2 00
Sweet	
RICE—Carolina, per bushel	9 00
East India	
SPECIE—Gold	45
Silver	40
SALT—Liverpool, per sack	3 50
Table	
SOAP—Per bar	20
SUGAR—Crushed, per lb.	22
Powdered	23
Brown	15
SPIRITS—Alcohol, per gallon.	6 00
Cognac Brandy	9 00
Domestic	3 00
Holland Gin	8 00
American	4 00
Jamaica Rum	3 50
N. E.	3 50
Bourbon Whiskey	3 00
Monongahela	5 00
Rectified	3 00
STARCH—Per lb.	15
FEA—Green, per lb.	1 00
Black	75
TOBACCO—Chewing, per lb.	30
Smoking	50
VINEGAR—Wine, per gallon.	75
Cider	75
French	1 50
WINE—Champagne, per basket	35 00
Port, per gallon.	4 50
Sherry	5 00
Madeira	5 00

DOMESTIC MARKET.
MEATS—Pork, per lb. 20 || Beef | 15 |
Mutton	12 1/2
POULTRY—Turkeys, per pair	4 00
Ducks	1 00
Chickens	75
Geese	1 25

Auction Sales.

By LEVIN & PEIXOTO.
WILL be offered for sale, on THURSDAY, 2d August, at 9 1/2 o'clock a. m., in front of the Theological Seminary, corner of Bland and Pickens streets.
A splendid BRAHMIN BULL. He may be seen there the day previous.
July 31 3

Auction Sale.

WILL be sold at auction, on SATURDAY next, 4th August, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Logan's Stables, corner Senate and Assembly streets, 17 No. 1 HORSES and MULES, all well broke to harness, and among them several good saddle horses.
Also, 4 COACHES, 4 WAGONS, 1 fine BUGGY, 1 SULKY, 40 sets HARNESS.
Terms: One-fourth cash; balance bond, with approval of security, payable 25th December, 1866.
D. T. HARVEY.
July 31 5

More Good Things!

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT!

1-8 CASK DUFF GORDON SHERRY.
+ Heunesey BRANDY—vintage 1850.
+ case MARTELLE BRANDY—vintage 1848.
+ cask PORT, (11 years in wood.)
+ Allport's and Jeffrey's ALE and Bysse's PORTER.
All of which are guaranteed to be genuine, of the best quality, low for cash.
July 31 1 J. L. LUMSDEN.